

James Joyce Consideration of "Symbolism" in 'The Dead' with special reference of Balochistan

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Abstract

This article is written keeping in mind the story 'The Dead' which is written by renowned Irish writer of twentieth century, James Joyce. It is the longest and most getting fame story of James Joyce which he articulated in his first literary work, Dubliner. This book is comprises of fifteen stories, and 'The Dead' is the prolonged and last story in Dubliners. When Irish nationalism was on its peak, James Joyce wrote this book. Main idea of the story, 'The Dead' is 'Epiphany' which is the movement of self-understanding and self-realization. And this movement flourished by modern writers of the era to give importance to every human beings. Moreover, article is analysis the 'symbolism' which presents through self-realization of characters in the story 'The Dead'. This study is explored, particularly, that how writer treats symbolism in the story 'The Dead'. In addition, writer presents the Irish culture and its history with struggle of life to cope difficulties in frame work of time and age. Furthermore, article would dig out the story of James Joyce with the theoretical lens of 'Psychoanalysis' which was first used by Sigmund Freud in 1890 than his predecessor, Jacques Lacan, elaborate more about the theory of 'Psychoanalysis'. This study contributes of development of the 'Psychoanalytic' theory in the James Joyce's story 'The Dead'. This research article is considered first step in literary world of Balochistan.

Key words: Epiphany, Irish Writer, Nationalism, Psychoanalysis, Symbolism, Self-Realization.

Introduction

In the world of critics, it is obvious that James Joyce's explicit language, which he used in his writings, is considered the difficult to

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understand. That's why his works are not only the most criticized but also the most admired in the world of Literature in twentieth century. His intellectualism could be seen through innovative language by using symbolism and various other narrative forms. Furthermore, his way of style is not common in Balochistan, Pakistan. In fact, he used all aspects of modern style like Freudian 'psychoanalysis', modern technique 'Stream of Consciousness' and 'symbolism' in his works that considered this Irish novelist most influential writers of the twentieth century. Joyce's life and work that he produced were running simultaneously. As his personality grew, his works were also developed in an admirable juncture. His first prose work is considered 'Dubliners' (1914), it is assembled with the fifteen short stories. Theme of these stories are dealing of the decay and stagnation of Irish middle class life. And he was portraying all incidents around Dublin at the beginning of twentieth century. These stories were written when Irish community went through 'nationalism' in its peak, and they are searching for national identity. In this platform, James Joyce gives the idea of 'self-realization' and 'self-understanding' through his writings. Moreover, his idea of 'paralysis' which he felt is big hurdle in nationalism is provoked in these stories. He always admires his native city, Dublin, which he manipulated in his writings. "When I die Dublin will be written in my heart" (Joyce). Joyce himself wrote about using Dublin in his stories in the following words:

"I wanted to write a chapter on the moral history of my country, and I chose Dublin for the scene because the city seemed to me the centre of paralysis." (Joyce, 1930).

James Augustine Aloysius Joyce was born near Dublin in 1882 and belongs to the Irish nationalist middle class family. From his early age, his intelligence and gift of writing literature was noticed. In due course, he attended University College Dublin for collecting knowledge in philosophy and languages. He was considered innovative, prototypical and highly influential Irish writer known for his experimental use of language and experimental use of new literary devices like stream of consciousness, symbolic parallels, complex words and allusions in his writings. He spent most of his early life in different European continent because of his financial crises of family. Though he spent most of his life's years outside the Dublin, but his association with the native city is being noted through his writings. His one of the lecture is prevailed this idea in this way:

“When the Irishman is found outside of Ireland in another environment, he very often becomes a respected man. The economic and intellectual conditions that prevail in his own country do not permit the development of individuality. No one who has any self-respect stays in Ireland but flees afar as though from a country that has undergone the visitation of angered Jove” (Lecture delivered in Ireland).

He forced to travel outside the Ireland for earning better life because of his father lost his job and family slide into financial crises. Notwithstanding, love for Dublin is enhanced more that is seen through his literary work of ‘Dubliner’ (1914, collection of short stories).

‘The Dead’ is last and long story could be considered as a novella which James Joyce written in his book ‘Dubliner’. It considered Joyce’s best short story in literary achievement and master piece of modern fiction. The main idea of this story is ‘self-understanding’ of characters and Irish identity. James Joyce explains this story in this way:

“One by one they were all becoming shades. Better pass boldly into that other world, in the full glory of some passion, than fade and wither dimly with age”(Joyce J. , Dubliner, 1914).

In this book, James Joyce elaborates that how Irish people is going through ‘Epiphany’ the process of self-understanding, life-changing and self-realization with the help of symbolism. In the following lines of the story, ‘The Dead’, James Joyce explains that how the protagonist, Gabriel, goes through the process of Epiphany after returning from the party:

“He wandered at his riot of emotions an hour before. From what had it proceeded? From his aunt’s supper, from his own foolish speech, from the wine and dancing, the merry making when saying good-night, in the hell, the pleasure of all walk along shade of Patrick Morkan and his horse” (page 232. The Dead).

In fact, in Balochistan, people are also going through the take over the self-realization. So this story of James Joyce is helpful for the people of the area. Gabriel Conroy, main character of the story, seems to be a happily married teacher who got elevated position from the rest of the guests, in the party, with culturally and intellectually. As the story progresses, readers realize with description of his personality’s an epiphany that he is not as confident and cheerful man as he looks. His attention is on his discourse rather than other

things in the party. His inner insecurities are noticed by his gestures and phrases, off and on, in the story like in the following words:

“He coloured and was about to knit his brows.....Gabriel tried to cover his agitation by taking part in the dance with great energy” (The Dead, Joyce).

Another side of Gabriel’s personality is lack of connection of him and his heritage. In the party his conversation with Miss Ivors displays Gabriel thoughts in this way:

“Why should I be ashamed of myself? Asked Gabriel, blinking his eyes and trying to smile’. Gabriel responds ‘Oh to tell you the truth, retorted suddenly, I’ am sick of my own country, sick of it!” (The Dead, Joyce).

This is the example of inability to accept his heritage and contact with others. The reflection of this ability is seen in the relation with his wife. The intellectualism and social narcissism of Gabriel’s personality creates emotional distance between him and his wife. So he could not understand her sufferings though he married to her for years. He has been self-centred and selfish man throughout his married life.

In addition, how young people are doing differently from old ones because his story is handling with psychoanalytical theory of Freud that childhood memories have long lasting impressions on the developing of the personality of human being. Subsequently, James was dealing with older people’s life in the story. He explains it in ‘The Dead’ in these words:

“A new generation is growing up in our midst, a generation actuated by new ideas and new principles. It is serious and enthusiastic for new ideas and its enthusiasm, even when it is misdirected, is, I believe, in the main sincere. But we are living in sceptical and, If I may use the phrase, a thought-tormented age: and sometimes I fear that this new generation, educated and hyper educated as it is, lack of those qualities of humanity, of hospitality, of kindly humour which belonged to an older age” (James Joyce- The Dead).

The story is takes place before, during, and after a Christmas Eve party arranged by one of the aunt which is attended by protagonist, Gabriel Conroy, and his wife Gretta, relatives and other friends. After party, the characters came back and it continues with the self-realization of the Gabriel with the explanation about his marriage life. On the other hand, Gretta recalling his early life of intimation with a boy, Michael Furey who died because of deepest love for her. When she listened tender old romantic song

'The Lass of Aughrim' which is intoned by one of the guests in the party. Music plays a vital role to go into her past love. Gabriel condition in an epiphany, after admitting of Greta's love affair, was elaborates by James in the following words:

"She was fast asleep. Gabriel, leaning on his elbow, looked for a few moments..... So she had had that romance in her life: a man had died for her sake. It hardly pained him now to think how poor a part he, her husband, had played in her life. He watched her while she slept as though he and she had never lived together as man and wife. His curious eyes rested long upon her face and on her hair; and, as he thought of what she must have been then..... He did not like to say even to himself that her face was no longer beautiful but he knew that it was no longer the face for which Michael Furryhad braved death" (Joyce J. , The Dead, 1914)

In these lines, self-understanding of both characters are noticed that how Gretta lived throughout her life with her husband without knowing him about her previous love life. At the same time, Gabriel was surprized and make an epiphany after listening the true past love story in the life of her wife.

Theoretical Frame Work

James Joyce's story 'The dead' is seen with the lens of 'Psychoanalytic' theory. This theory was coined by Edmund Freud (1856-1939). Psychoanalytic theory explains human behaviours. Furthermore, this theory organize the personality of individuals to make them charismatic. Through the lens of 'Psychoanalytic' theory, human behaviours are predestination. It is also the description of analysis of the human psyche and treating for the mentally ill.

Psychoanalytic Theory

In the twentieth century, novelist turns from the explanation of human emotions to introspections. H. G. Wells called this era "The age of interrogation". It is introspective approach towards human, so writers of the era are now more concerned towards the inner feelings and emotions of the characters. James Joyce says: "A writer is a priest of eternal imagination, transmuting the daily bread of experience into the radiant body of ever living life" (Selected letters of James Joyce). He is concerned in the internal imagination and life of a person. Further, he believes that there is another

world inside of a person. So, James Joyce used 'Psychoanalytic' theory to explore the inner psychology, memories and feelings of his characters in his short story, 'The Dead'. He derives theory of 'Psychoanalytic from Edmund Freud, the father of modern psychology, who coined this theory in 1890. Freud deserves to achieve the credit that he displays the comprehensive model of human beings with the inner spirituality and behaviours' shown in society. In addition, with his Psychoanalytical theory which helps to understand the personality of human and its development. Freud believes that human mind control the conscious mind with the help of unconscious mind. One's mind has emerged with the repository of unconscious mind. Freud's theory is analyzation of life instinct and death instinct of human beings. Moreover, he develops this theory based on the physical science of that time. Saul McLeod endorse the statement of Freud and written in his article that with the help of Psychoanalysis is a process of unconscious or subconscious to consciousness; he further says in the following words:

"Freud believed that events in our childhood have a great influence on our adult lives, shaping our personality. For example, anxiety origination from traumatic experiences in a person's past is hidden from consciousness, and may cause problems during adulthood." (McLeod, 2018).

Freud explained that mind of human being is modelled on- id, ego, and superego. And these are three essential parts to make human personality. Further, Freud said that the human mind is created with three layers which made essential for working –Conscious is the first layer where ongoing thoughts live. Second layer is Preconscious where our memories are stored. Third layer is Unconscious; it is the deepest level and present our behaviour and desires. Freud concept of these three layers is that the mind of human beings is in conflict. When this conflict of mind raises high, men's ego might engage to protect from bigdeserters. This destruction may protected from following aspects; For Example, Repression, Denial, projection, displacement, regression, and sublimation. These elements of psychoanalytical theory help to reduce any kind of individual's depression. The importance of psychoanalysis theory is defined in the article of Mind is as follows:

"The division between the external and internal worlds, the ininteraction between these worlds and how these affect perception. The power of

unconscious processes in affecting feelings and behaviour. Early experiences and traumas that affect the adult personality.” (Straker).

The development of Individual’s personality is determent by the early childhood memories. Abhimanyu Sharma, student of NEHU, describes the meaning of ‘Psychoanalysis’ in his assignment in the following words:

“The term ‘Psychoanalysis’ has two accepted meanings: Firstly, it means a method of treatment designed by Freud for the cure of certain of nervous disorders through a technique for investigating deep layers of the mind. Secondly, it represents a system or school of psychology which has grown and has crystallised itself into a series of important and systematised theories as a result of using ‘Psychoanalytical Therapy’(Sharma).

Fredric T. Perlman asses the Freud’s ‘Psychoanalytical theory in his book in these words:

“Freud devoted his life to the study of these invading instinctual forces----- of their origin in their mind and their influence on mental life. He came to think of mind as an organization of hierarchically orderedmental life system, in which higher systems, which are associated with mature development, regulate the activity of lower systems, which are more primitive” (Perlman).

In the story, ‘The Dead, there is a relation of husband wife and also other relations are described with the ‘psychoanalytical’ theory. Protagonist Couple- Gabriel, husband, class consciousness with short tempered and Gretta, wife, attended the party. Gabriel has spontaneous speech in the party which presents the inner thoughts of him that how his childhood memories make him rebellious for his own country. In the party, he dances with Miss Ivors, she asks about his plans to travel in country. Gabriel responds “I’m sick of my own country sick of it”. He has the voice of people of Dublin whose life is unhappy in Ireland because of atmosphere. After party they came back to their hotel, and Gretta admitted her past love that she recalled after listening song in the party. James Joyce explains the memory of Gretta in these words:

“Moments of their secret life together burst like stars upon his memory” (Joyce, The Dead). And she told the story of dead boy and went to sleep. On the other hand Gabriel felt himself as a teenage dead boy. He was thinking in his consciousness about the ‘death’ of that boy with the symbolism of ‘snow’ covers all things. It shows that snow with white colour gives the impression of morality which may covers all worldly things. The last passage of the story

is the description of psychoanalytical theory with the impression of death in these words:

“It was falling on every part of the dark central plain, on the treeless hills, falling softly upon the Bog of Allan and, farther westward, softly falling into the dark mutinous Shannon waves. His soul swooned slowly as he heard snow falling faintly through the universe and faintly falling, like the decent of their last end, upon all living and the dead.” (Joyce J. , *Dubliners-The Dead*, 1933). Here ‘Death’ is describes as the end of all worldly problems and give the hope of love for others.

Symbolism.

Readers can understand the environment of the literary work better with the help of symbolism. Expressions of various elements of the internal lives of human beings is the main concerned of the symbolist writers. It is literary device in which writer expresses his inner feelings in a more abstract way. As Erick Kristian noted in her article:

“Symbolism is a literary technique that adds meaning to a short story by using an event of object as a symbol to represent something else.” (Kristian, 2017).

Symbolism is an object that represents another object to give totally different meanings with much deeper expressions. For example, ‘Smile’ is the expression of good friendship to others. With the help of symbolism, writer makes their text on larger scale of life. It is used in the Literature by almost every writers to make their expressions in text more effective and understandable. Symbolic meaning of the text is more overwhelming than the literary meanings. It also bring forth the interest of readers to see deeper meanings of writers that how they see the world in a broader prospective. Shakespeare uses symbolism in his famous drama, ‘As You like It’ in this way:

“All the world’s a stage, and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts,” (Shakespeare, 1623).

These lines are symbolises the situation of the real world. By using of Symbolism, writers use their imagination and deeper thoughts of the mind which elaborate the object in a more concise way. And it is helpful for readers to deepen the remembrance of the literary work of writers.

Furthermore, it is the processes of enhancing theme, idea and characters of the text.

Discussion:

In the story, 'The Dead' is added positive points towards Joyce's literary career and considered him as greatest novelist ever who use modern devices in his writings. And especially the device 'symbolism' which is the explanation of indirectly inner feelings of the characters is seen in various points in this story. Unity of the characters are seen with the symbol of snow that is drastic transformation of characters. Snowflakes are soft and fragile which is symbolize the human nature. Human beings' life is overflows with faults and quirks. Melting snow became water because of its weak disposition. On the other hand, frozen snow became hard and strong. This is presented that how human nature works person to person. Here, Joyce symbolize 'snow' in both frame weak and strong nature of human. Gabriel's, the protagonist of the story, is presented as a superficial perfection. When he enters in the party, his body language speaks his mightier attitudes that tone shows his escape from the 'snow'. Gabriel, "stood on the mat scraping the snow from his galoshes.....he continued scraping his feet vigorously..... a light fringe of snow lay like a cape on the shoulders of his overcoat and like toecaps on the toes of galoshes" (The Dead, Joyce). His marriage life is suffering from paralysis and was decaying day by day. And also other characters are affected. And this paralysis condition is symbolized by James with the colours of yellow and brown. Moreover, his employs of the symbolism as snow and ice is description that everything is frozen and motionless in which he used thoughts, feelings and scenes of the story. When Gabriel enters in his aunt's party, James uses symbolism in this way:

"..... and, as the buttons of his overcoat slipped with a squeaking noise through the snow stiffened frieze, a cold fragrant air from out-of-doors escaped from crevices and folds" (Joyce-The Dead).

James Joyce symbolize that all atmosphere of Dubliner is frozen. There is need of self-realization to break this situation. The effect of the story is also very important in the surrounding of Balochistan which seems stuck and need epiphany to break the silent of atmosphere.

Narrative

“Those who tell the stories rule the world” it is a proverb used in the craft of storytelling. Stories are all around in our surroundings. Stories help a person to see things in a new way. Narrative is weaving around central idea of the story with detailed explanations which is attracted on reader’s imagination. It makes great impression with the use of charismatic details. Furthermore, with author’s own conclusion of the event. Narrative is elaborates personal experience of the author which reader can get in the shape of story. Using stories is compulsory to describe every day’s incidents-what happens in one’s busy day, in dream, at the doctor’s clinic. And it is a story which describes that how one can fall in love. Roland Barthes suggests that:

“Falling in love involves telling ourselves stories about falling in love: in this sense, he argues, ‘mass culture is a machine for showing desire’ (Barthes, 1990). Furthermore, Disagreements, arguments, wars, conflicts in politics and presenting history need concrete stories. The historian Haden White has given special emphasis to the fact that history is written in the form of certain kinds of narrative, that the task of the historian is to ‘charge.....events’ with ‘a comprehensible plot structure’(White, 1978). Understanding of different subjects, narrative is the essential essence. For example, science tells the story of factual things, astronomy narrate the beginning of the universe, and geology explains how mountains, valleys, plains and lakes are form. One can understand how everything is using narrative to support its own values.

Narrative is define as an event in chronological order- a beginning, a middle and an end. ‘The Dead’, from ‘Dubliners (1914), written by James Joyce is the best to explain ‘narrative’. The story begins with the arrival of main characters-‘Gabriel’ and his wife ‘Gretta’ in the party, then elaborates all events of the party, after that the couple’s walk home, at the end, they fall asleep in their hotel. Important thing in this story is chronological order of the events. In the form ‘Narrative’ a series of events are connected in time. What happens at end of the story ‘The Dead’ same as what happens at the beginning? All events are in order. First it is described that arrival of Gabriel and Gretta, then in party and finally in the hotel. That is the simple way to describe narrative.

In the series of events, there are flashbacks and jumping of events in a time sequence. Sometimes writers adapt different way to describe events of

characters in his writings. 'Stream of Consciousness' is the literary technique which portray individual's reactions side by side his thoughts running in the mind. The term was coined by William James in his book 'Principles of Psychology' in 1890. James explains the term in these words:

"the discovery that memories, thought and feelings exist outside the primary consciousness is the most important step forward that has occurred in psychology" (James, 1890). James talks about inner experiences of one's life and it refers that 'streams of consciousness depict the different thoughts and feelings which pass through the mind. After that many writers used this technique in their writings to inherent different style of writing. In 'The Mark on the Wall' Virginia Woolf displace readers' thoughts from temporal sequence. The story begins: 'perhaps it was the middle of January in the present year' (Woolf, 1982). This is clear that events are counted with the span of months. On the other hand, the story is followed by wanderings of the narrator's consciousness over a numbers of minutes or hours. So Woolf's text may understand by reading of the consciousness of mind of the characters.

Symbolism in "The Dead"

'The Dead' is the last and long story of Dubliners written by James Joyce. Because of its length, it is considered 'Novella'. The focus of this heading is how protagonist is prominent with the interaction of society. The main idea of the story is 'Love' and identity of Irish people. The significance of the colours as symbol in the story is the main thing to analyse. The life of James Joyce has great effect on his writings. For Example, Nora, the wife of Joyce, is never accepted by his mother because Nora belong to lower class. Similarly, Gabriel's, the protagonist of the story, 'The Dead', mother showed oppositions to his marriage. And she never accepted, Gretta, in his son's life. That is the similarity showed by Joyce in his story. Joyce presented detail description of the New Year' Eve in Dublin. And also prompts the main character's wife makes shocking revelation about her husband. Ending of the story is with self-realization and self-understanding of the characters which is considered best in modern literature.

Snow is the symbol of 'morality', which is describe throughout in the text of 'The Dead'. It presents the life in the characters of the story. As Gabriel shows in the story "a light fringe of snow". It is the description of snow which is falling all over Ireland symbolizes the morality is the universal

factual and everybody needs it. James Joyce also uses 'Snow' as a morality in the story in these words:

"He watched sleepily the flakes, silver and dark, falling obliquely against lamplight. The time had come for him to set out his journey westward. Yes, the newspapers were right: snow was general all over Ireland. It was falling on every part of the dark central plain, on the treeless hills, falling softly upon the Bog of Allen and, farther westward, softly falling into the dark mutinous Shannon waves. It was falling, too, upon every part of the lonely churchyard on the hill where Michael Furey lay buried. It lay thickly drifted on the crooked crosses and headstones, on the spears of little gate, on the barren thorns" (Joyce, 1933).

Light and Dark are the symbols of knowledge and ignorance. Joyce also used in this story. The description of Gretta, wife of Gabriel, is symbolize with the dark, which is the highlight the inner nature of the character. And how she is deceiving her husband but he can understand her personality lately, but he wanted to be ignorant. In the first scene of the story Gabriel says to Gretta, "I'll follow from the dark". Later when couple came in the hotel, Gabriel kept away the porter with candles and insisted that here was enough light for me. It is showed that Gabriel wanted to stay ignorant in darkness. In the end of story, there is light everywhere, Gabriel can have the strength to see everything clearly. Furthermore, it symbolizes that every individuals is approaching towards death. On the other hand, everyone has courage to have love and cheers in his life, no matter how short.

Windows are presenting as the symbol of separation from everything. It is the barrier and separation from happiness and sorrow, life and death, passion and emptiness, cold and warm, outside and inside. In the last scene of the story, there was "ghostly light" coming from the window which is the helpful for the enhancement of Gabriel's inner feeling that he is realizing his condition and provoke the morality in him: "Gabriel's attention turns toward the window, where he can see that the snow has covered everything outside. He imagines that how pleasant a solitary walk along the river and through the park would be..." (Joyce J. , 1933). Symbolism made content of the story, 'The Dead' very significant throughout its journey till end.

James Joyce used direct speech in the story which presents the 'self-analyzation' (Epiphany—another relevant theme used in the story) of characters. His command on using narrative technique is remarkable which

creates a realistic surroundings in the story. The character, Gabriel uses well-elaborated language in front of his audience which presents his inner personality:

“We could not find the heart to go on bravely with our work among the living. We have all of us living duties and living affections which claim, and rightly claim, our strenuous endeavours” (The Dead, Joyce).

In these lines, James Joyce use of masterful vocabulary elaborates the personality of Gabriel that how sophisticated he is. The theme of epiphany could be seen throughout the story which James used, but, especially, in the last scene by character Gabriel is remarkable. His wife’s confession of love for another person in front of him. Gabriel’s emotions after listening truth of life of his life. He has no idea how she was going through all emotions and feelings in entire of her life with him. In the scene, when he see in the mirror and felt in this way:

“a ludicrous figure, acting as a penny boy for his aunts, a nervous well-meaning sentimentalist, orating to vulgarises and idealizing his own clownish lust, the pitiable fatuous fellow he had caught a glimpse of in the mirror” (The Dead, Joyce).

The truth of his wife brings also self-realization about himself. It seems that he is not what he is pretended throughout his life same his wife was doing. He feels now that he is pathetic human being in this world and more dead than living creature.

Conclusion

This article has been analysed the symbolism in the story of James Joyce ‘The Dead’. The symbols are hidden throughout the story. Researchers need attention to understand the life of Joyce for better understanding of the story because writer’s life has influence on his writings. Joyce story ‘The Dead’ is an ordinary one but his use of symbolism made it unique with deeper meanings. This first time, James Joyce’s any work is under discussion in the literary world of Balochistan. Gabriel connection with dead and life is the self-realization of his own soul. Moreover, he explains with firmly that our relation with the dead people is strong because they are always in our memories. With the exploration of the ‘Symbolism’ the story ‘The Dead’ made more effective and unveil the inner feelings and emotions of the characters for the readers. Furthermore, Joyce also used ‘Epiphany’ in the day

of 1904 in this story when celebration of Christmas party was going on and different events provoke self-realization in the characters. With the lens of Freud's 'psychoanalysis', Joyce characters' exposed which is related to their childhood memories and made their personality different with emotional barriers. There are many hidden symbolisms are used to enhance the quality of text and ends the story with hope. It is also made the text of the story more effective for the future readers and researchers of the world, as well as, of Balochistan.

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